The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1868. NO. 36.

FIRST EDITION.

11 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE ROLLINS CONSPIRACY.

One of the Conspirators Recants.

Agricultural Commissioner's Report.

Conservative Soldiers' Union Gradually Dissolving.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 22, 1868.

Conspiracy Against Mr. Stanton.

The conspiracy against Commissioner Rollins is gradually unraveling. Fitch, one of the principal parties to it, is being made sufficiently to understand how it was that the detestable name of him for the Presidential ticket was connected with the case, that Stanbery could have the charges were true, as he himself knows, and that Conover must be got rid of, so that Rollins could be suspended by the committee from going on, and further that Wm. Lynch, Stephens also urged him to make the charges, so that Rollins could be suspended and Lynch, Burbridge appointed. A number of revenue officials are also mixed up in the matter with Burbridge.

Agricultural Report.

The Agricultural report for '68 is now going through the press, and will be ready for delivery about the time Congress meets. It has been changed, because the Commissioner did nothing about it, and the present Commissioner has had to make up the entire volume in addition to carrying on his regular work. The report for 1868 is in preparation, and the indications are that it will be more valuable than any the subject has. The Commissioner's estimates for the ensuing year are about two hundred thousand dollars, and for the purchase and distribution of the experimental seeds.

Disinfectants Going On.

The Democratic feelers and ballon organization here is laying further trouble. Last week its President resigned and came out for Grant, and now the Secretary has done the same thing. The club will try hard to hold a convention of ten members, so it can have one meeting.

WASHINGTON, October 22, 1868.

Commodore C. H. Poor has been promoted to Rear Admiral, vice Hoff, retired.

General Hancock will leave for New York to-night, to assume charge of the new headquarters of the Division of Atlantic. His staff will follow in a day or two.

Secretary Seward returned.

The receipts from internal revenue for the week ending the 17th were $2,000,000.

The following were appointed storekeepers: S. Hunter Bell, Eighth district Illinois; H. Bowen, Twenty-second district, Ohio; Wm. Twenty-fourth district, Pennsylvania; Jacob Reichard, Twenty-fourth district, Pennsylvania; Andrew Robinson, ninth district, Ohio; Thomas Kennedy, James R. Blakemore, Eighth district, Kentucky; James E. Blakemore, Twenty-first district, Kentucky; Thomas W. Hurford, third district, Ohio; W. H. H. Piatt, Fourth district, Ohio; and S. F. Wilson.

CALIFORNIA.

The Earthquakes—Five Reports Exaggerated—Loss $100,000.

NEW YORK, October 22.—The following despatch was received this morning by Wm. E. Dodge, of this city:

SAN FRANCISCO, October 21, 1868.

To the President of the Chamber of Commerce, New York:

A severe shock of earthquake was experienced here at 7 A. M. There was considerable damage done in the interior of the city. A good many buildings on main ground were injured. The Custom House and Mint were both injured, and some buildings in the suburbs were thrown down. Several persons were killed, and some buildings in the country were thrown down, causing a loss of about $100,000. There was no damage to shipping. Business was suspended for the day.

Financial Chronicle of Commerce.

A despatch to the Tribune from the State of California says: The earthquake on the coast of Mexico, on the 13th, was severely felt on the mainland and islands in the Gulf of California. Many houses were thrown down, though many had no warning, and were destroyed while the inmates were at breakfast. Many persons were killed. The shocks were felt at Guaymas, Mazatlan, La Paz, and other places. The shocks were felt at Guaymas, Mazatlan, La Paz, and other places. The shocks were felt at Guaymas, Mazatlan, La Paz, and other places. The shocks were felt at Guaymas, Mazatlan, La Paz, and other places.

LOUISIANA.

Sure Kuklux Insurrection—A Furious Fight—Five Negroes Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, October 22.—The Times has a special despatch dated New Orleans, 21st, which says information has been received of the assassination of Robert Gray, Justice of the Peace of Caddo parish, on the 10th instant, by Samuel Smith, Sheriff of Dorcelle, who is in custody, and he will, on the night of the 10th, [illegible]

Ohio Election Returns.

Special Despatch to the Commercial.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, October 22, 1868.

The Gazette Telegraph from Columbus to-night says: Returns received from 70 counties in Ohio show a net Democratic gain of 1,000 votes. Should the remaining 18 counties show the same gain, the majority for Seymour and Blair will be 1,000. The Democrats claim the State by 1,000 majority.

FUTURE RACE AND CONTESTS—BELLE RAILROAD.

Names of Contractors to Whom Sections Have Been Awarded.

The graduation, masonry and ballast upon the following sections of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad have been all-lotted, for the President and Director of the company, to the parties named below in connection with the parties named below:

E. Rensselaer & Hoff—Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48,

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1868.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National Ticket.

For President,
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
of Illinois.

For Vice President,
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
of Indiana.

Electoral Ticket.

For Congress-at-Large,
JAMES K. MOORHEAD,
of Allegheny County.

For Congress-at-Large,
CHARLES W. SCHOFIELD,
of Somerset County.

District.	Name.
First	A. H. Coffroth,
Second	Thomas Williams,
Third	Thomas Bowman,
Fourth	Wm. Lemmon,
Fifth	Wm. Kennedy,
Sixth	Wm. Stanton,
Seventh	Wm. Mylin,
Eighth	Wm. Montgomery,
Ninth	Wm. Ayres,
Tenth	Wm. Irvin,
Eleventh	Wm. Elliott,
Twelfth	Wm. Wallace,
Thirteenth	Wm. Armstrong,
Fourteenth	Wm. Thompson,
Fifteenth	Wm. Hall,
Sixteenth	Wm. Hopkins,
Seventeenth	Wm. Irwin,
Eighteenth	Wm. Lowry,
Nineteenth	Wm. Dunlap,
Twentieth	Wm. Hays,
Twenty-first	Wm. Lawrence,
Twenty-second	Wm. Reed,
Twenty-third	Wm. Ramsey,
Twenty-fourth	Wm. Wilson,
Twenty-fifth	Wm. Irvin,

That question is how long will General Blair stand the attacks of the *World* and the staffers of the Democratic Committee, before striking back. There is such a thing as decency, even towards the author of the Broomstraw letter. Things cannot go on much longer; and we expect soon to see Blair on his mettle, if the Ruffs have not dug up, and the Committee, not Sorosis, too, don't come swinging their carpet slipper.

Since Brunswick, the great Democratic leader has lost all his interest in the canvass and is going to Europe, it is hardly probable that the mob and the will think it worth their while to put themselves to a great deal of trouble for the Lost Cause; of course, did Mr. Brunswick think there was the ghost of a chance for Seymour and Blair, he would postpone his departure for a few days. He not only has no confidence, but don't care who knows it.

The *World* is convinced that Seymour is to take the stump; more especially that he will speak in Pennsylvania, where, it predicts, his presence will be worth a great deal more than the five thousand votes" by which the party was defeated on the 13th of October. General Dix told Seymour that he could take care of the interest and him also. Let Seymour come to Pennsylvania this season and stay as long as he chooses. We can take care of ourselves and do him full justice. What say you, Republicans, shall we not add a few thousands to our promise, and keep it too?

Wm. Hubbard has written a letter to the Democrats of Illinois, in which he appeals to the party to "rescue us," that is, those who stress their power to destroy the Government, "from the ruin that is impending." In other words, the rebels want to be saved from the enforcement of the laws and the peace which Grant will give to the country. The effrontery of these rebel leaders is without a parallel. Having for four years waged treasonable warfare, in which they failed to overthrow the Government, they set themselves to use its machinery and its power over the States to re-instate the cause which has been crushed, and to offer such reasons as may in the opinion mitigate his sentence. Let us listen to the last plea of the prisoner. After alluding to the manner in which the trial has been conducted, and the nature of the evidence admitted, the Committee add:

> We are charged by the Radical party with every species of violence and intimidation, simply for the reason that we have refused to submit to the usurpations of the Administration and the fundamental principles of our Government. The accusation is false in every particular. The assertion is made without the slightest evidence to support it. The Democratic party has never been charged with violence before. It has been the party of law and order. It has been the party which has always defended the Constitution and the rights of the States. It has been the party which has always opposed the usurpations of power by the Federal Government. It has been the party which has always defended the rights of the people. It has been the party which has always opposed the corruptions of the Federal Government. It has been the party which has always opposed the extravagance of the Federal Government. It has been the party which has always opposed the centralization of power in the Federal Government. It has been the party which has always opposed the consolidation of power in the Federal Government. It has been the party which has always opposed the usurpations of power by the Federal Government. It has been the party which has always opposed the corruptions of the Federal Government. It has been the party which has always opposed the extravagance of the Federal Government. It has been the party which has always opposed the centralization of power in the Federal Government. It has been the party which has always opposed the consolidation of power in the Federal Government. It has been the party which has always opposed the usurpations of power by the Federal Government. It has been the party which has always opposed the corruptions of the Federal Government. It has been the party which has always opposed the extravagance of the Federal Government. It has been the party which has always opposed the centralization of power in the Federal Government. It has been the party which has always opposed the consolidation of power in the Federal Government.

The party which makes the last plea is the same Democratic party of the same men, that gave countenance to the most criminal plots to end during the war. Its every step in sympathy with the rebels then, so far as feeling was interposed every obstacle that could be devised to obstruct the measures of the Government, plan and for the defense. His determined resistance of the draft, his trembling for the safe, his consultations incongruous into the ear who would come from the rebel's own breast during the most exciting period of the contest, his every act and motive of interest. The party which makes this plea is led by the man who denounced himself in the North-west when the armies of the Republic marched forth, and had no words of approval when their success had diminished sectional enthusiasm. The man who never invested a dollar in Government bonds, who never loaned a dollar in these times and who did his utmost to bring reproach upon the credit of the country. So much for the leader of the party. Now as to the measure the party itself.

This is the party which opposed the war, and even about to refuse to enforce procurement it is "a crime." It is the party which denied the will of the one hundred and eighteen Southern delegates in the Tammany Convention, and fraternized with the fanatical secession delegates in that body who boasted that they had commenced in the rebel army. In case of the Act that the platform contains the party for the reconstruction and in the interest of those in which contained endeavored to plunge them during the rebellion, and the party which is elected by the intelligent portion of the American people can never be trusted with such a confederate as the last section that the "accused" charging condition in favor of the party upon the party to withdraw its candidates.

In regard to the use of disunion coming to from the men of the South, in connection with the question of suffrage inflicted on the men of the South, we will look on the subject and discuss it from another point of view. It is not to be denied that the people of the South, which is under their subjection—except when a Federal force commands them—is absolutely to all one time during the war, come up the wall of despair from Union men who are being hunted, murdered and driven out by the Ku-Klux Klans with a blind abhorrence the like of which the world has seldom, if ever before, witnessed.

THE PERSONAL BANNER.

THE CRIMINAL AT THE BAR.

The address issued by the Democratic National Committee may be regarded as the dying speech of the doomed Democracy. The Committee have availed themselves of the privileges Christianity has secured for the victim of capital punishment. The evidence having been submitted to the jury, and an adverse verdict rendered, before pronouncing the sentence upon the prisoner he is accorded the privilege of saying a last word in his own favor, in extenuation of the crime of which he has been convicted, and to offer such reasons as may in his opinion mitigate his sentence. Let us listen to the last plea of the prisoner. After alluding to the manner in which the trial has been conducted, and the nature of the evidence admitted, the Committee add:

> We are charged by the Radical party with every species of violence and intimidation, simply for the reason that we have refused to submit to the usurpations of the Administration and the fundamental principles of our Government. The accusation is false in every particular. The assertion is made without the slightest evidence to support it. The Democratic party has never been charged with violence before. It has been the party of law and order. It has been the party which has always defended the Constitution and the rights of the States

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND GREENBACKS,

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

FOR SALE.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

Government Securities.

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23, 1868.

Money continues easy at a little lower rates, and the banks generally had a good time of the same to-day. The offerings at the customers' private bankers and on the open market were comparatively light. The New York Stock market closed strong, and the tone of the market, which it maintained until the close. Pittsburgh and Cleveland was one of the most active on the list, selling at 100 and 100¼, Ohio and Mississippi is attracting a good deal of attention from investors. The important change that is being made in the time of closing the banks on almost every native day will soon be generally in operation. Immense blocks of the stock have, within the past fortnight, been quietly picked up by shrewd capitalists, who are looking to realize on moderate profits by their investment. The whole market is rapidly assuming the appearance of decided activity, commencing from the 1st of November, when the annual interest on the public debt will be paid. The following table, made up from dispatches received by W. Painter & Co., Bankers, Dealers in Government Securities, No. 36 South Third street, gives the closing prices of the following securities at the various centres of the New York Stock Exchange to-day:

	Boston.	Phila.	Balt.	Cin.
6s, 1881, coupon	113½	113½	113½	113½
6s, 1881, registered	113½	113½	113½	113½
5-20s, 1862, coupon	111½	111½	111½	111½
5-20s, 1862, registered	111½	111½	111½	111½
5-20s, 1864, coupon	111½	111½	111½	111½
5-20s, 1864, registered	111½	111½	111½	111½
5-20s, 1865, coupon	111½	111½	111½	111½
5-20s, 1865, registered	111½	111½	111½	111½
5-20s, 1865, new, coupon	111½	111½	111½	111½
5-20s, 1865, new, registered	111½	111½	111½	111½
5-20s, 1867, coupon	111½	111½	111½	111½
5-20s, 1867, registered	111½	111½	111½	111½
5-20s, 1868, coupon	111½	111½	111½	111½
5-20s, 1868, registered	111½	111½	111½	111½
10-40s, coupon	107½	107½	107½	107½
10-40s, registered	107½	107½	107½	107½
7-30s, 1st series	107½	107½	107½	107½
7-30s, 2d series	107½	107½	107½	107½
7-30s, 3d series	107½	107½	107½	107½

Messrs. Jay B. Woodruff & Co. quote the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

Morning. Noon. Evening.

6s, 1881, coupon	113½	113½	113½
6s, 1881, registered	113½	113½	113½
5-20s, 1862, coupon	111½	111½	111½
5-20s, 1862, registered	111½	111½	111½
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7-30s, 2d series	107½	107½	107½	107½
7-30s, 3d series	107½	107½	107½	107½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Friday, October 23, 1868.

The movements of produce, merchandise and general business continue below the average of the present time in not only probability of any material improvement, but the immediate future, and many are inquiring for the cause. Flour and grain, it seems, must be the scapegoat for some time to come. Boats and steamers load with corn and oats enough to feed the starving into indigestion, and must be in consequence keeping prices, and it must be a question of time before the farmer in the east, grows tired of not getting what he asks for his produce. The Board of Trade is not responsible for the market, but will say a few words for the benefit of those who are in search of information. A meeting was called to-day at the Board, declaring corn to be a "drug," and appointing committees to wait upon the Railroad companies and ask for a reduction of freight rates. Whether they will engage in farm, the Commercial does not know. The effect of the Board will be small, we fear, unless it is backed by the power of the purse

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Furnished daily by Bunnell & Burrell, Opticians and Opticians, No. 40 Fifth street.

For the week ending, October 23, 1868.

8 A. M. ..... 49°
2 P. M. ..... 57°
8 P. M. ..... 49°
Difference ..... 8°

Insurance.—Persons in the last on which insurance can be secured, should now not be neglected until the rain comes.

Steam Coaster.—Harper & Nevin's steam coaster closed at Woodville on Wednesday night. The proprietors intend to winter in Pittsburgh and not wait early in the spring.

A Good Sermon.—We know of no better school than the State Normal School of Edinboro. It has departments for boys, for girls, for young men and for young women. Address J. P. Cooper, Edinboro, Erie county, Pa.

Financial.—Hines Case, formerly Captain of the Eagle Fire Company, but who lately embarked in business in the West, is in the city on a visit. His humble participation in the celebration of the Eagle hose is remembered to-morrow.

Too Watchful.—It tried hard to snow yesterday and several times we noticed a snug flake falling, but the general fall was prudently withheld. Part of the time we thought sure that the time of winter was at hand, but then we were prompt to forget it.

Found.—The following notice, which we find in the Chambersburg Repository, is without translation: "Dear Wilson Reilly, a well known citizen of this place, formerly a member of the Chambersburg fire and axe company, departed this life about 4 o'clock, expected to have been found dead in his office on Pittsburgh, one day last week."

Recreant.—Jim Finnegan,—about five months ago, Caspar Bonsley, a butcher doing business on East street, Allegheny, had a log stolen from his yard, and although search was made at the time for the animal, he could not be found. On Wednesday, officers Shaffer and Campbell, of the Allegheny police, visited the house of Jacob Wenzel, a drover in Sharpsburg, Lower township, where they found the hog. Mr. Martin stated that he had purchased it from a stranger and had but little to do with the matter. Inasmuch as Martin has come to the front for the owner, and it has increased greatly in size and weight, Bonsley will be afforded to get back the hog, and also the butcher to carry.

The Pleasure Valley Railway. Proposed Extension of the Line to Pittsburgh.

We have been informed that the managers of the Federal street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway in Allegheny city are considering the propriety of extending their line from the present terminus of the road at Observatory hill to the corner of Federal and Sandusky. The matter will probably come before the Allegheny Councils at their next meeting, in the shape of a petition from the managers, asking the right of way over this street to Sandusky, thence to Ohio street, to Lacock, to Anderson, and along Anderson street to the Hand street bridge, by which connection with the Pittsburgh passenger railway system, &c., can be made. Councils for the right along Hand street to Liberty, to which point the Pleasant Valley road recently extended its double track, and down Smithfield to the new City Hall. The extension would be a valuable one, and whether or not the movement will be accepted by Councils we cannot now determine.

Accident to Lower St. Clair Township.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. George Hite, a member of the firm of Hite & Co., met with quite a serious accident while at work with the force of the firm, in Lower St. Clair township. He was engaged at the tipple, and stood in the act of emptying a car, the bolt holding the rock upon which the car rested having been knocked out of its way. The weight of the coal forced the end of the track upwards with great violence, hurling Mr. Hite from the platform to the road below. The track was also thrown to the road, and fell upon Mr. Hite, crushing him in a most serious manner. Two or six men were required to extricate the unfortunate man, for the purpose of conveying him to his home in Mount Oliver. His injuries are said to be of a very serious character, and it is feared that they may prove fatal. It is thought that the bolt accidentally removed by some miscreant whose object in doing so was to cause the machine to tumble down the tipple, as it would not be likely that the bolt would work out of its place a distance of nearly sixty feet, and it is generally believed that he was not killed instantly.

Ellegheny Councils.

A semi-monthly meeting of the Allegheny Councils was called for Tuesday evening, October 20th.

In Select Council the following members were present: Evans, Black, Brown, English, Gormley, Hall, Hartman, Krebs, Wolford, Wray, Wilson, Zeigler, A. Patterson, Phillips, Riddle, A. B. Smith, Wagner, Wolford and President Sellers.

The President read a proposed article of agreement between the city of Allegheny and the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company in connection with the Sandusky street improvement.

Mr. Wray offered a resolution authorizing the contract to be made, but it being announced that the Common Council had not yet acted in the matter, the resolution was laid over for one month, in accordance with Rules.

In common council, present—Messrs Cunningham, Kennedy, Kimball, Wilson, Boyd, Hunter, Kennedy, Linhard, Mitchell, Reed, Sayre, Scaife, Vaughn, Wurtz and President Lowrie.

There being no quorum, Council adjourned over one week, when it is expected there will be a meeting which will be attended by a quorum.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Result and History Cases Adjourned over of the Grand Jury Supreme Court Proceedings.

Quarter Sessions Judge Kelso.

Court met at the usual hour yesterday morning and the following business was transacted:

COMMON LAW DOCKET.

Simon Lowenberg, who complained of an indictment for assault and battery, entered into recognizance. The prosecutor, a little girl about twelve years of age, testified that the defendant had struck her on the head instead of sending it to court. The jury found the defendant guilty of assault and battery, and sentenced him to pay a fine of one dollar and costs of prosecution.

Thomas Hamilton, a witness in this case, being duly sworn and examined, testified that he was entitled to four dollars for attendance of court.

Officer Hamilton, a witness in this case, being duly sworn and examined, testified that he was entitled to four dollars for attendance of court.

Before the end of the morning session, Judge Kelso announced that the Supreme Court had adjourned over to Monday next, and that the Quarter Sessions would also adjourn over to that day.

Supreme Court Judges Thompson, Strong, Read and Agnew.

Before the Supreme Court at Philadelphia, on Monday, October 19, 1868.

The following order was made: That on and after Monday next, October 26, the time for the meeting of the Supreme Court, which, by law, is fixed on the second Monday in December, be changed to the first Monday in December, and that the session be continued from day to day, Sundays excepted, until the business of the Court is disposed of.

In the case of the Commonwealth, ex. rel. Wm. Ross, vs. Wm. Wilson, Esq., Mayor of Philadelphia, an order was made, on motion of Mr. Judge Hare, for the appointment of Wm. Wilson, Esq., Judge of the Court of common Pleas of Westmoreland county, first in this Court, that Ross had a legal right to apply for process of ascertaining in the way of holding a Court of Quarter Sessions in Philadelphia, and that Wilson was not Judge having legal authority to issue writs of certiorari to remove to that Court, and that Judge Ludlow, who was the proper Judge, was not made a party defendant, and that there was no power to issue the writ against Wilson, and that the writ must be quashed. Mr. Rule for the plaintiff to the rule to show cause why the writ should not be quashed. Mr. Hare, for the defendant, argued that the writ was improperly issued, and that the Court had no power to issue it. Mr. Rule, for the plaintiff, argued that the writ was properly issued. Mr. Hare replied. Mr. Rule then